

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 3.—Silver, 55 7/8c; lead, \$5.50; spelter, not quoted; copper, firm, electrolytic, \$23.00.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

Forty-sixth Year—No. 2.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1916.

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4 P. M. CITY EDITION

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Increasing Cloudiness With Rain in North Portion on Tuesday; Warmer in South Portion Tonight; Colder in North Portion Tuesday.

Two More British Steamships Are Torpedoed With Heavy Loss of Life

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES BETWEEN AUSTRO-GERMANS AND RUSSIANS

General Ivanoff's Troops Reported Gaining Ground Along 300-mile Front—Muscovites Have Extended Lines Considerable Distance—Central Powers Preparing to Attack Allies at Saloniki, But Experience Difficulties With Bulgaria, Which Country Demands Something More Than Expulsion of Enemy From Saloniki.

Constantinople, Jan. 2.—via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 3, 8:45 a. m.—The following Turkish official statement was issued today:

Dardanelles front: Near Seddul Bahr artillery and bomb fighting is proceeding actively. A cruiser and a monitor which participated in the engagement were obliged to retreat. An enemy monitor unsuccessfully shelled our batteries for an hour.

A Turkish hydro-aeroplane dropped bombs on the enemy's camp near Seddul Bahr. Our batteries on the Dardanelles successfully shelled the enemy's works at Seddul Bahr, destroying a number of storehouses.

"Persian front." Successful attacks were made on the Russian north of Hamadan and near Savio.

Paris, Jan. 3, 10:10 p. m.—The war office tonight issued the following statement:

"In Belgium a bombardment by our field artillery and trench mortars against groups of the enemy in the region of the dunes caused heavy damage. Two fires were started and two munitions depots were blown up. The Argonne the fire of our batteries dispersed a body of Germans moving upon the road from Avoncourt to Malancourt.

"On the heights of the Meuse in the forest of Chevaliers a heavy cannonade directed against the enemy's trenches caused the destruction of several blockhouses.

"In the afternoon two shells fell in Nancy. The enemy's gun from which they came was immediately taken under fire.

"Violent Bombardment in Voges. In the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf the enemy carried on a violent bombardment, following which our troops retired along a front of 200 meters on the western side of the ravine to the south of Repeisen. The enemy did not attempt any attack with infantry.

"The official Belgian statement says that nothing in particular has transpired outside of the customary artillery struggles."

Berlin, Jan. 3, by wireless to Sarville.—German troops made an attack on a wide front north of the road between La Bassée and Bethune yesterday, after conducting mining operations on a large scale. The war office announced today that the occupants of one trench were buried by an explosion, or shot down, and that in some other positions the allied troops fled.

French artillery on January 1 shelled the town of Lutterbach in Alsace. The announcement says one man was killed and one woman and three children wounded as they were leaving church.

On the eastern front the Russians continued their operations with patrols and other small detachments, but without success.

Greece Enters Protest. Berlin, Jan. 3, by wireless to Sarville.—"Dispatches from Serbia," says the Overseas News Agency, "says that in protesting against the arrest at Saloniki of the Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish consuls the Greek government called attention to the fact that Greek officers and gendarmes were charged with the guarding of the consulates. Greece contends that any measures against the central powers should have been communicated in advance to her."

Denmark Factories Burn. London, Jan. 3, 7:26 a. m.—The destruction by fire on Sunday night at Aarhus, Denmark, of the oleomargarine and oil factory, one of the country's largest industrial establishments, is reported by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. He adds that this factory temporarily put an end to Scanadinavia's production of oleomargarine, since this factory was the only one of its kind in Scandinavia. The establishment is said to have been insured for \$5,000,000 with a British company.

Laborers Under Military Rule.

Rome, Jan. 2, 8:30 p. m.—By governmental decrees, all port and dock laborers have been placed under military control. This action has been taken for the purpose of preventing strikes for higher wages during the effort to disencumber the ports of large quantities of merchandise and war materials.

King Peter to Visit Constantinople. Athens, Jan. 1, via Paris, Jan. 3, 12:30 a. m.—King Peter of Serbia will go to Athens to visit King Constantine after an inspection of the Serbian troops at Saloniki, it is generally believed.

Rome, Jan. 2, 11 p. m.—The report that the king of Serbia is at Saloniki has been received with interest here by Serbian refugees. They believed that he was already in Italy.

France Requisitioned Crude Leather. Paris, Jan. 2, 5:30 p. m.—The government in order to satisfy the needs of army, has decided on a general requisitioning of crude leather, beginning January 5.

Prince Returns to Athens. Paris, Jan. 2, 11:35 p. m.—Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of King Constantine and the Princess Andrew, who were at Saloniki when the recent raid was made by Teutonic aeroplanes, have returned to Athens, according to the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency.

Germans at Greek Frontier. Paris, Jan. 3, 9:55 a. m.—A report that German cavalry has been seen just north of the Greek frontier is forwarded in a dispatch to the Havas Agency filed yesterday at Athens.

King Constantine Improving. Athens, Greece, Jan. 2, via Paris, Jan. 3, 10:45 a. m.—Professor Friedrich Krauss of Berlin and Professor Eiseberg of Vienna who are attending King Constantine, announced tonight that his condition was most satisfactory.

Norwegian Consul Arrested. London, Jan. 3, 12:35 p. m.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says that the Norwegian consul at Saloniki was arrested at the time the Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish consuls were taken into custody on the order of the French commander, General Sarraill.

The Austrian and German consulates contained documents implicating the Norwegian official in connection with espionage, it is said.

Kaiser Thanks Archbishop. Berlin, Jan. 3, by Wireless to Sarville.—Emperor William has sent a message to Cardinal Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne, thanking him for his New Year's good wishes. "I was especially gratified by the greetings sent by you in the name of the Holy Father," the emperor's message said.

Paris, Jan. 3, 4:50 a. m.—"A report current that King Frederick August of Saxony is considering the idea of abdicating in favor of his eldest son, Prince George," says the Journal in a dispatch from Basel, "owing to the growing discontent of the population which on several occasions has taken the form of hostile demonstrations against the king. There is no confirmation of this report."

Review of War Situation. London, Jan. 3, 12 noon.—The latest despatch from the southern extremity of the Russian front indicate that heavy fighting is continuing, with the Russian army of General Ivanoff gaining ground.

One correspondent reports that these operations began with an offensive movement on the part of the Austrians, designed to straighten their line and that, after repulsing this attack, the Russians, assumed the initiative. It is evident that the Russian advance has now extended a considerable distance beyond the Stripa river.

In other dispatches it is asserted that two great offensive actions clashed, the Russians having advanced as a threat against the Teutons in their Balkan operations, while the Austrians and Germans felt the necessity of improving their positions against the attack expected from General Ivanoff early in the spring.

Whatever may be the facts, there is no doubt the result of these operations will have an important effect on the Balkan campaign, especially in their influence on the future plans of Rumania.

Planning Attack on Saloniki. It is reported with increasing frequency that the central powers are planning an attack on Saloniki, but they are said to be experiencing difficulties with Bulgaria, which, according to these reports, does not wish to participate in such a campaign unless it promises something more than the expulsion of the allies from Saloniki.

England awaits with the greatest interest details regarding the bill for compulsory military service which Premier Asquith will introduce in the house of commons Wednesday. It is announced that Ireland will come within the scope of the bill.

Mediteranean became pronounced. Her gross tonnage was 9395. She was owned by the Glen line of Glasgow, and was the largest steamship of that line.

The Glenlyne had been in service only a comparatively short time having been built at New Castle in 1904. She was 500 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 34 feet deep. Her master was Captain Webster.

Glenlyne Fine Vessel. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 3.—The steamship Glenlyne, reported sunk, was built especially for the Puget Sound-Oriental-Brish route by the Royal Mail Steam Packet company of London.

She arrived in Seattle on her first voyage with cargo from England March 12 last. She was delayed here owing to a strike of longshoremen, but got away from Tacoma, April 2, with a cargo of 17,000 measurement tons valued at \$1,500,000 for a Vladivostok, mostly for the Russian army.

The Glenlyne, the finest freighter that ever visited Puget Sound, was not equipped for passenger traffic.

The Glenlyne had on board about 120 persons, passengers and crew. All, with the exception of three Europeans and seven Chinese, were landed. So far as is known no Americans were on board.

The Glenlyne which was homeward bound from Shanghai, was sunk in the Mediterranean on Sunday. This was her second voyage.

Steamer Stoswald Sunk. Berlin, Jan. 3, via London, 5:59 p. m.—The British steamer Stoswald has been sunk.

The Stoswald was in the service of the British government and presumably was sunk in the Mediterranean. She was 361 feet long, of 3810 tons gross.

Great Steamship Is Torpedoed in Mediterranean With Heavy Loss of Life.

ONLY 100 SURVIVORS

Was Largest of Glen Line of Glasgow, and Was Bound For London From Shanghai.

Tokio, Jan. 3.—Announcement is made by the Jiji Chimbho that a squadron of Japanese warships will sail for the Suez canal, presumably to protect Japanese shipping. It is said the armored cruisers Kasuga, Tokiwa and Chitose have been assigned for this service.

The reported decision of the Japanese government to send a squadron to the Suez canal follows the sinking of two Japanese steamships in the Mediterranean. The passenger liner Yasaka Maru was torpedoed off Port Said on December 21. The freighter Kenkoku Maru was sunk by a submarine on December 29.

Germans Sink Jap Freighter. Tokyo, Jan. 3, 6:30 p. m.—The owner of the Japanese freighter Kenkoku Maru has been advised that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on December 29. The members of the crew were landed at Cannes, France. The Kenkoku Maru was under charter by a foreigner. She was loaded with hemp at Manila and sailed for Italy and England.

The Kenkoku Maru was a steamer of 2109 tons. She sailed from Manila, November 6.

British Ship GLENGYLE SUNK

Armored Cruisers Assigned to Protect Japanese Shipping in the Mediterranean.

BIG FREIGHTER SUNK

Vessel Was Torpedoed by German Submarine, December 29—Crew Landed at Cannes.

London, Jan. 3, 10:40 a. m.—The British steamship Glenlyne has been sunk. There are about 100 survivors.

President Starts for Washington to Take Charge of Situation Caused by Sinking of the Persia.

CABLE TO PENFIELD

Loss of American Life and Added Destruction of the Glenlyne Creates Grave Problem.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The new international crisis brought on by the Teutonic submarine campaign in the Mediterranean moved forward swiftly today.

President Wilson has cut short his honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., and will leave there tonight, arriving in the capital early tomorrow to take personal charge of the situation.

Charge Makes Plea. Baron Zwiendinek, charge of the Austrian embassy, assured Secretary Lansing that it should be found that an Austrian submarine sunk the Persia with loss of American life, his government would promptly give reparation and satisfaction. He asked that judgment be suspended until all the facts were known.

The state department instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to make inquiries for information to determine the nationality of the submarine and develop the facts in the case.

Consuls Gathering Information. Consuls and consular agents in the vicinity of Alexandria were instructed to gather affidavits from the Persia survivors and any others which might throw light on the situation.

The fact that the Persia mounted one gun was disclosed in a dispatch from American Consul Garrela at Alexandria. What effect that will have on the situation, however, cannot be definitely determined until it is determined whether the gun was mounted for offense or defense.

Situation Considered Critical. Everywhere in Washington in official and diplomatic circles and at the capital, where congress re-assembles tomorrow after the holiday recess, the situation was viewed as most critical and fraught with grave eventualities.

Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee conferred with Secretary Lansing at the secretary's invitation, but was non-committal about the visit. Senator Stone admitted that the submarine crisis had been discussed and that he expected to confer with President Wilson on the latter's return tomorrow.

He said he did not know whether the crisis would be considered by the foreign relations committee "just yet."

There seemed to be a growing impression in official quarters that tomorrow the president may call the congress leaders together and acquaint them fully with the situation.

Hurrying President Home. Although the best railroad officials at Hot Springs could do was to start the president home tonight, White House officials asked the railroad officials to start the president for this afternoon.

This afternoon he was calculating that he could travel from Hot Springs to Clifton Forge, less than fifty miles, by motor. The run from Clifton Forge to Washington can be made in seven hours.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Wilson will return to the capital tomorrow to take charge of the new crisis caused by the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean with loss of American life.

After conferences over the telephone between President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty and Secretary Lansing, it was announced at the White House and Hot Springs, Va., that the president would start back to Washington tonight, arriving tomorrow morning.

Secretary Lansing announced he had instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to ask the Austrian government for any information which might determine the nationality of the submarine which is said to have sunk the Persia and which would develop the facts in the case.

Situation Very Grave. It was stated authoritatively that the destruction of the British liner Persia with loss of American life and the destruction of the British ship Glenlyne had put such a grave aspect on the relations of the United States with the Teutonic powers that the president considered it necessary to return to the White House at once for conferences with Secretary Lansing and the other members of the cabinet to shape the course of the government.

The situation as it exists today was described in official quarters as paralleling the crisis which was caused by the sinking of the Arabic close on Germany's assurances in response to the representations of the United States on the destruction of the Lusitania.

While officials are keeping their minds open until they have learned all the facts in the Persia case officially, and know whether Americans were endangered in the sinking of the Glenlyne, the gravity of the situation is not minimized and the declaration of Baron Zwiendinek, the Austrian charge that he was confident the final explanation would be satisfactory, has not lessened the tension.

Ship Carried a Gun. One new fact developed in the Persia case.—The American consul at Alexandria reported the ship carried one 4.7-inch gun but did not state where the gun was mounted. This may become a factor in the case. The Hague convention, however, provides

that a merchant ship may carry a gun mounted on the stern for purposes of defense without being called an armed ship.

The official view is that the question of whether a gun was mounted on the Persia will depend entirely on where it was placed. If mounted forward, officials realized the Austrian government could contend the Persia was armed for destruction of submarines and had instructions to ram or destroy the submarines. The disposition is not to assign the incident of the gun to a place in consideration of the case until all the facts are known.

American Officials Amazed. Officials consider that the Austrian submarine campaign in the Mediterranean has brought on just such a crisis as did the German submarine campaign in the declared war zone around the British Isles. Coming close on the conciliatory assurances in Austria, Ancona, the continued submarine activity, principally around the entrance to the Suez canal, has alarmed and amazed American officials who have grave apprehensions over the developments of the next few days.

Austrian Charge Pleads With Wilson. During the morning Baron Zwiendinek, charge of the Austrian embassy called on Secretary Lansing and asked that judgment be withheld until all the facts were known and expressed his belief that a final explanation would be satisfactory. He also sought any available information for the benefit of his government.

Baron Zwiendinek also assured Secretary Lansing that if it were proved that an Austrian submarine had sunk the Persia his government would give full reparation and satisfaction.

NEW CRISIS TO BE MET BY U. S.

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TWENTY-FIVE MEN CUT OFF BY FIRE

Gas Tank on Steamship Aztec Explodes—One Killed, Ten Seriously Hurt—Others Missing.

WOMEN BESIEGE DOCK

Police Have Difficulty in Handling Frantic Crowd—Flames Entomb Men Below Decks.

New York, Jan. 3.—One man was killed, ten were seriously injured and 18 others are missing following an explosion and fire today in the steamship Aztec, at a Brooklyn dry dock.

An hour after the explosion occurred, it was reported that twenty-five men were in the hold cut off from rescue by flames.

The Aztec was a Norwegian oil tanker, under charter to the Intercean Transport company of this city. She arrived from France on December 24 and was at once sent into dry dock.

Gas Tank Explodes. The fire was caused by the explosion of a 10,000 gallon tank of gas. The firemen who were summoned were driven back by the flames and could do nothing to aid the 35 men who were believed to be below decks.

There were three other gas tanks on board, each holding 25,000 gallons. The imminent risk of the explosion of these tanks caused the police to order everyone from the vicinity.

Crowds Besiege Docks. The dock yards were besieged by a frantic crowd of women relatives of the crew and dock workers whom the police had difficulty in handling.

Fire chiefs and marshals stated more than 200 hours after the fire started that they had been unable to learn the cause of the explosion or the exact number of crew and stowaways aboard the vessel when it occurred. Estimates by officers of the dock company and employees placed the number of men still in the holds of the burning ship at between 18 and 25.

Members of the fire department said none of these men could possibly escape as the ship was then completely covered by flames.

DIVORCE CASES ARE BEFORE THE COURT

Hearing on an order to show cause in Judge J. A. Howell's division of the district court this morning, in the divorce case of Pearl M. Murray against Ralph C. Murray, was continued two weeks.

In the case of John S. Cassidy against Mildred O'Connor-Cassidy, hearing on the motion to file an amended complaint was continued indefinitely.

In the district court, Bertha Eberhardt has commenced divorce suit against John Eberhardt on the grounds of cruelty. She asks for the care and custody of two minor children, costs of suit, attorney fees and a partition of the community property. The plaintiff avers that she married the defendant August 5, 1908, and that for the past number of years he has been unkind to her. She struck and beat her, and threatened to kill her.

HUERTA PLOT BEING PROBED

Scheme to Return Deposed Mexican President to Power Under Investigation.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 3.—Investigation of an alleged plot to restore Victoriano Huerta to power in Mexico was begun by a federal grand jury here today. United States District Attorney Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, and nine men already arrested indicted on charges of violating United States neutrality laws.

General Huerta III. So far as is known none of the accused men is expected here during the grand jury's deliberations. General Huerta, who is in custody of federal officers at El Paso, is seriously ill. Pascual Orozco, alleged leader of the Huerta government, jumped bond after his arrest with Huerta and later was killed leading a filibustering expedition in Texas. Among the other accused men are Jose Delgado, Eduardo Caus, Enrique Corostela, J. B. Batner, and Ignacio Barreto. They are liberty on bond.

Huerta Critically Ill. El Paso, Tex., Jan. 3.—The condition of General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico who underwent an operation late Saturday for gall stones, was described as unchanged by his physicians today. That Huerta's condition is critical was admitted yesterday when physicians said the operation disclosed symptoms of a more complicated disease.

Huerta, who has been detained at Fort Bliss since last June, was removed to the family residence for the operation.

ZOE C. MAHER GIVEN HER MAIDEN NAME

On the grounds of failure to provide the plaintiff, in the divorce case of Zoe C. Tobin against William H. Tobin, the district court has granted a decree of divorce to the plaintiff. By the terms of the decree the plaintiff may resume her former name, Zoe C. Maher.

JUDGE W. H. REEDER RETIRES FROM OFFICE

Municipal Judge William H. Reeder, Jr., retired from office at noon today, following one of the briefest "after New Year's" sessions in the annals of the local court. The session occupied 20 minutes of time and four cases were disposed of. The first was that of the city vs. Sam Salkelu and the defendant forfeited \$25 bail. He was arrested Saturday at the Union Depot on a charge of disturbing the peace.

After the complaint in the case of the City vs. Sam Smith was read, the court habetues who filled the spectators' gallery to its capacity had the laugh on Assistant City Attorney R. H. Baumunk, who asked permission of the court to change the date on the complaint from Jan. 3, 1915, to Jan. 3, 1916. Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy. He was arrested at Twenty-eighth street and Volker avenue, Saturday, by Detective Tom Burk, it being alleged that he had been accosting children in that locality, in an improper manner. He frankly stated to the court that he had spoken to several children, but only in a playful manner, and there being no testimony offered bearing more seriously on the case, the defendant was let off with a five-day jail sentence.

Bert Steel also pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy and was given a five-day jail sentence. He was arrested Saturday night by Special Officer William Richardson.

Valeska Suratt In "THE IMMIGRANT," LAST TIME TO-DAY

See the Wonderful Flood Scenes in This Powerful Drama.

ALHAMBRA TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY

ALICE BRADY IN THE SENSATIONAL WORLD PRODUCTION, "THE RACK"

The Board of Censorship Refused to Endorse It—You Be the Judge—They Passed "The Hypocrites."

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER PRODUCED BY THE WORLD.